

statement under each branch of the revenue, the monies received on account of the revenue of that year and those received on account of the revenue of each preceding year, and stating, so far as the same is now practicable, the amount of all monies, bonds or securities on hand on the 1st day of January 1794, with the times of payment of such bonds or securities.

ORDERED, That this motion lie for consideration.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Beckley their Clerk:

"Mr. President, the House of Representatives have passed the bill sent from the Senate for concurrence, entitled, 'An act making an alteration in the flag of the United States.'

"They have appointed a joint committee for enrolled bills on the part of the House and desire the concurrence of the Senate in the appointment of a joint committee, on their part." And he withdrew.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the order of the House of Representatives last mentioned, for the appointment of a joint committee—and

ORDERED, That Mr. Vining be the committee on the part of the Senate.

Ordered, That the Secretary notify the House of Representatives of the concurrence of the Senate in this order.

After the consideration of the executive business,

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Thursday, January 9.

Mr. Vining reported from the committee for enrolled bills, That they had examined the bill, entitled, "An act making an alteration in the flag of the United States," and that it was duly enrolled.

Mr. Beckley the clerk of the House of Representatives brought up the last-mentioned enrolled bill, signed by the Speaker. And he withdrew.

The Vice-President signed the said enrolled bill, and it was delivered to the committee to be laid before the President of the United States for his approbation.

Mr. Vining from the committee last mentioned, reported, that they had this day laid the said enrolled bill before the President of the United States.

Agreeable to the order of the day the Senate took into consideration the report of the committee on the petition of Conrad Laub and others, respecting the appointment of the Honorable Albert Gallatin a Senator of the United States.

On motion

ORDERED, That the further consideration of the report be postponed until to-morrow.

A motion was made

"That the following amendment be recommended to the legislatures of the respective states, as part of the constitution of the United States, two-thirds of both Houses agreeing thereto.

"The powers of the government of the United States shall not extend to curtail or abridge the limits of the United States, as defined in the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the said States, dated at Paris the 3d day of September 1783, nor shall the state rights of pre-emption to Indian hunting grounds, within the respective limits after a fair treaty and sale, be questioned.

Ordered, That this motion lie on the table.

After the consideration of the executive business

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

From the Connecticut Courant.

THERE is at all times among our people a curiosity to know the state of politics, and especially the temper of Congress. This curiosity is peculiarly seasonable in the present critical and alarming state of American affairs. Much wisdom, firmness and perseverance have been displayed by our government during the last six months to keep our politics from running into confusion and ruin: But these would not have been sufficient to extricate them from the snaves that French emissaries, reinforced by an antifederal faction, had spread for our peace, had not good conduct been assisted and crowned by peculiar good fortune. The enthusiasm for the French in Philadelphia, and in some other sea ports, was blind and violent enough to have hurried our country into the war, if those who undertook to make a back of our folly had not overdriven it.

They hurried even those who seemed to be willing to run head foremost into the war, quite out of breath. Had the business of privateering been conducted with more skill and address, our people would have been engaged, in very great numbers in making a piratical war upon England, and our country would have been involved in it beyond the power of retreating. Luckily however, the French emissaries made a mistake in supposing our people more crazy than they really were, and in consequence they came to their senses.—The whole country cried out against privateering—the President found a solid support, and the hopes of the war-party seemed to be destroyed.

The eyes of the nation have been turned to Congress; the unanimous approbation of both houses of the proclamation, and other measures of the President to preserve a fair and impartial neutrality, has lulled to sleep the jealousy that watched over America's peace, as if war being voted out of Congress it was now impossible to engage it. The danger is not over. Our citizens are not to be led into the pit with their eyes open: nevertheless they may be led into it. New schemes are to be tried; the project is now to *trick* the country into the war.

It was certainly natural for our citizens to feel good wishes in favor of the French nation. I should almost disown an American for a fellow-countryman if he did not earnestly desire that liberty and good government may be enjoyed by every nation of the earth.—It will certainly be very great good luck if we make shift to keep out of the war, and one very wise and salutary measure to that end is the solemn declaration of the President, announcing to the world that our neutrality shall be fair and impartial. It concerns the good faith, the truth and honor of our country, that we adhere to the *spirit* of this pacific assurance, as well as that we abstain from privateering and all other acts of hostility. We have a *right* to enjoy our own private sentiments and to express them freely; but without contesting the *right* of any persons to be as rash and illiberal as they think proper, is it prudent, manly or even honest, after the declaration of an impartial neutrality on our part, to fill every newspaper and every circle of company with enthusiastic professions of attachment, and even devotedness, to the French cause, accompanied with the most provoking expressions of scorn and hatred of the English? There is as much true dignity for a neutral nation to forbear taking a side as to intermeddle with the quarrels of others. It is below the American character to wrap ourselves up in the cloak of neutrality to shew our scorn, hatred and ill will towards those nations with whom we are at peace. What is this but to shew that we are *neutral enemies*—that although our government abstains from war the spirit of our people is hostile: Yet such has been the complexion of several of our newspapers, which are not only a disgrace to our country, but contribute all they can to involve it in the war. That such is their tendency, and to a degree that is dangerous, will be manifest to any one who will take the trouble to reflect on the alarming and unparalleled state of our affairs. Almost every European nation is in a frenzy of desperation and rage.—Their passions have mounted to a height unknown in former wars. In such a state, it is but a word and a blow. In the bosom of America we have a faction, the unrelenting enemies of the national government, and now the devoted tools of French emissaries, who after having vented all the abuse and insult possible on the combined powers, are eagerly impatient to proceed from words to blows. Is this a time for a nation, whose existence would be hazarded by a war, to irritate and insult those powers of whom it calls itself the impartial friend? It is the ally of Holland, and Spain was its early benefactor in a season of distress. Instead of gratitude, that stalking horse of the French war-faction, shall we go on to return evil for good, and to whet all their resentment to an edge? We may thus accomplish the end our disaffected party have been long eagerly pursuing, to make almost all Europe our enemies. When nations by mutual scorn and insult are thus made to hate each other very heartily, the stronger will find it no hard matter to make a pretence for a war upon the weaker.—Our disaffected have done all they can to furnish them both the pretext and the inclination. The public should mark it

well that the French emissaries immediately joined the party disaffected to our own government—filled the newspapers with abuse of our own officers, and even dared to attack our first magistrate, spared no means to vent insults on the British, and to give it the shew of being the sense of America, courted flattery for themselves and the ruling faction in France from every quarter—actually engaged American citizens to wage war on the British trade, and tampered with justice itself to get juries to clear the offenders. They have even dared to threaten us with the resentment of France, because we did not use the force we have not got to repel the English from searching our vessels, at the very moment when the French themselves in the face of their own treaty with America are using us ten times worse—and to make the insult to this country as mortifying as our very Jacobins can bear, they tell us if we cannot protect our own flag, if we have not the spirit becoming an independent government, to let them know it and they will do it for us. The French and those known to be in connection with them, are the loudest in their clamours against the English. If we are not to go to war, why excite those resentments which will render it difficult to restrain our citizens? They demand, are we to bear every thing and to bear it always? It is answered, are we to quarrel with every nation that gives us any occasion? France has certainly offended us more cruelly than a nation with whom we have no treaty, by setting aside the only article of her treaty, that is worth a farthing to America. Shall we go to war with France? O no, by no means—they offer for her many excuses and palliations; and why should not we palliate the wrongs offered us by other nations, since we are not prepared nor disposed to go to war? England alleges the law of nations as a justification for her obstructing our trade to France. Doubtless if we chuse to have a war on our hands we may have one without delay, and we have suffered wrongs, or at least can pretend we have suffered enough from every one of the powers now engaged to take our choice whom we shall quarrel with—observing however, that if we single out an adversary we must expect the whole gang of his associates to fall upon us.

Judge therefore, of the difficulty of keeping America from catching fire and burning as Europe now does. We have a faction always preparing tinder and watching an opportunity to strike fire.—There has long been a clamor against the commercial regulations of England.—The Algerine business has enflamed the resentments of many persons, and the war party see that the opportunity is favorable to set fire to the train they have been so long preparing. It is proposed to forbid all intercourse with Britain, or to impose heavy shackles on the intercourse with that country. Is any one so shallow as not to see the consequence? Our language has long been partial, if we proceed to make our conduct partial also, it will be war inevitably. The success of this project is to be dreaded, but I hope if we are to have war, we shall chuse it, instead of being thus cheated into it.

HENRY.

## UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, January 4.

A letter from Mr. Brown, of Oporto, to Mr. Church, at Lisbon, dated October 15th, 1793, has the following particulars: "Last week entered this port, an English letter of Marque, named the Oporto. Capt. Hamilton from Liverpool, who captured on his passage here an American vessel named the Birmingham, William Foster, master, bound from Baltimore to Amsterdam, on suspicion of his being destined to some port in France—Her cargo consisting as per note inclosed, and by which you will please to observe, that the three black failors therein mentioned are free Americans born, and notwithstanding, they are forced to remain on board against their will.

Contents of the cargo of the American vessel, the Birmingham, William Foster, master, taken on her passage from Baltimore to Amsterdam, by the English vessel the Oporto, Capt. Hamilton, who sent her to Liverpool, viz.

290 Hogheads of Tobacco. 145 Barrels, 17 Hogheads, 13 Tierces, 490 Bags Coffee. 90 Bags, 10 Barrels Cocoa, 58 Hogheads Sugar. 23 Bales, 3 Puncheons, Skins. 49 Bundles, 2 Cales, 7000 Staves, Sarfaparella.

The Captain and 3 men were conveyed to Liverpool; the Mate, on Sailor and 3 Negroes brought to Oporto; the two former are already gone to America, and the Negroes on board the Oporto.

The French National Convention have issued a new silver coin, since the decapitation of Louis XVI.—One of which, of Six Livres value, a correspondent has sent to the Editor. It bears on one side, the Genius of Liberty, in an angelic form, inscribing on a tablet "The Constitution." Behind her are Fasces, surmounted by the Cap of Liberty, and in her front a "Cock" the emblem of vigilance.—The words inclosing the device, are—"1793—*Regne de la loi.*" On the reverse is a wreath of Oak-leaves, incircling the words, "Six Livres"—with a motto, "*L'An, II. Republique Françoise.*"

## PHILADELPHIA,

JANUARY 15.

HAVRE, Nov. 2.

In my last of the 8th ult. I informed you of the general rising to crush the efforts of despotism at a blow, I now have to inform you of some of the effects of those vigorous measures. The Duke of York is made prisoner, and has been conducted to Lisle. It has been proposed in the Convention to expose him in Paris to public view in an iron cage, in return for the treatment which one of our deputies at Toulon experienced from the English, and for the enormities committed in that city.

One hundred and thirty deputies have been arrested, several have been guillotined, and others are under trial.

Valenciennes, Quefnoy, and Conde, are evacuated. Furnes, Nieuport and Malines are taken. Ostend is bombarded, and the port of this city is to be filled up when taken.

Our 44,000 municipalities are equipping each a horseman completely accoutred. All our young men from 18 to 25 years of age are marching towards the frontier.

It is the intention of the National Convention to make all the despots their enemies beg pardon, and humbly sue for peace. The rebels in Vendee are exterminated; their leaders are taken. The army in that quarter march to Toulon, which must soon be retaken.

Lyons is taken, and is now called the Freed City.

I believe that overtures are to be made for a offensive and defensive treaty with the United States of America. I hope they will not be found backward in this business. Their existence as a republic depends on our success. *Gen. Adv.*

## A PROCLAMATION,

By the QUEEN of PORTUGAL.

Her most Faithful Majesty wishing to manifest on every occasion justice and clemency, and to give a proof of the good faith which actuates this court in all its acts, has been pleased to order in consequence of the exposed situation, under which the American navigation labours, from the cruisers of Algiers in the ocean, to give a convoy to all the American vessels belonging to the United States of America, which may be in her different ports, and to be so protected to a proportionate distance. And moreover, has directed the necessary guarda costas to be sent out for the protection of those vessels expected, and for this purpose the Algerine privateers that may be met with, are to be apprised of this resolution, in order that they may not make prizes of such American vessels which she protects, as being bound to the ports of this kingdom.

A Correspondent observes, that if the United States should prohibit foreign vessels from taking off their produce, one evident consequence must result, and that is, all competition in the market will be cut off—Whether this will not for ever operate to the injury of the agricultural interest, must be left to the wise men of Gotham to determine.

A Correspondent would enquire, whether the shipping of the United States, is not rapidly encreasing—Whether this increase must not necessarily continue—and whether this increase must not in a few years and in the best possible way give us that ascendancy, which to say the best, we run the risque of postponing to a more distant day, by attempting to grasp it by projects and experiments.